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The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1864. NO. 22.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing, the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

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Our Army Correspondence.

HEADQUARTERS, 4TH BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION, 2ND ARMY CORPS, Nov. 3d, 1864.

ED. GLOBE: Sir—As a number of the readers of your paper have friends in the 148 Regiment, P. V., I have the honor of submitting the following for their information:

On the evening of the 27th October, while this army was operating on the extreme left of our lines and near the South Side railroad, one hundred men of the 148th Regiment, P. V., under the command of Captain Brown, Lieutenant's Sprankel, Gibb and Benner, charged on the enemy's fortifications near Petersburg, Va., known as the Crater, which Burnside blew up the 30th July last, capturing the Fort with one Colonel, one Lt. Colonel, one Captain, one Lieutenant, and twenty enlisted men, belonging to the 34th Regiment, Va. Vols.

The officers and men of the 148th Regiment, P. V., held the Fort against three times their number over half an hour, but finding themselves completely surrounded and reinforcements not coming to their support, the officers rallied their men and cut their way into our lines.

We deeply regret the loss of Captain H. D. Price, 116th P. V., and A. A. G., 4th Brig., 1st Div., 2nd A. C., who volunteered to accompany the charge.—The brave and daring Captain fell while entering the Fort in the early part of the engagement. His loss will be deeply felt by all who knew him; his bravery and gentlemanly bearing as an officer and a soldier, can not be surpassed.

Lieut. Sprankel was severely wounded; he with eighteen of the men were taken prisoners. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing, amounts to thirty-two; all of our wounded, excepting Lt. Sprankel, got in our lines.

I am, Sir,
Very Respectfully,
Your Obd't Serv't,
JAS E. McCARTNEY.
Lieut., 148th P. V., and A. A. D. C.

HEADQUARTERS 4TH BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION, 2d ARMY CORPS, Oct. 28, 1864.

CIRCULAR:—The Colonel commanding the Brigade, takes pleasure in congratulating the 148th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for the gallantry displayed in the assault and capture of the enemy's Fort, on the evening of October 27th, 1864.

Capt. Jerry. Brown, Lieuts, Sprankel. Gibb and Benner, deserve special mention, for their bravery and skill in leading the charge.

He deeply regrets the loss of Captain Price, 116th Pa. Vols., A. A. A. G., 4th Brigade, who fell nobly sustaining the proud name he had won by his valor in the field, and sympathizes with the brave men who were wounded. By Order of

COL. MULHOLLAND,
THOS. B. ERVING,
Lt. and A. A. A. G.

CAMP 49th REGIMENT, PENN. VET. VOLS., NEAR MIDDLETOWN, VA., Nov. 3d, 1864.

FRIEND GLOBE:—This evening there was a mail came for our Regiment, and that is always a welcome visitor in a Camp, and after reading my correspondence, by letter, I took up a copy of *The Monitor*, and among the other articles, it contained one urging its readers to send their friends in the army plenty of tickets, saying that he the Editor, did not doubt that there were thousands of what he calls Democratic (but a great majority of us soldiers call *Reb*). documents, taken from the mail and destroyed, and saying that many could not vote on account of having no tickets. In fact, in our Regiment it was the other way; there was an overplus of "Cop" tickets and a deficiency of Union tickets, but nothing daunted, we sat down and wrote our own tickets, which answered as good as printed ones; and in any other Regiment they had the same privilege, so we think that a poor excuse for a defeat in the army.

But to let the *Monitor* know the truth, the same mail brought letters to some few of its readers containing Union Electoral tickets, but the tickets were confined to the flames before the contents of the letters were read, never thinking there might be a deficiency on the 8th of November. But our friends have not forgotten us, and we will give a good account of their remembrance.

NON-COM. CO. B., J. H. D.

WHITE PLAINS, VA., HEADQUARTERS 20ND REG., PENN'A. VOL., Oct. 14, 1864.

MANASSAS GAP RAILROAD EXPEDITION.

Nearly two weeks have passed since the work began, and still it progresses rapidly. During that time we have had a number of skirmishes and engagements with the "Jonnie's," a brief account of which I beg leave to submit, through the columns of the GLOBE, to the public. I wish also to correct some errors which have been made in accounts given of the Railroad disaster near this place.

In the expedition, no impediment checked our advance until we passed Salem, when Moseby with a considerable force of Cavalry dashed upon a battalion of infantry left to guard said place; and while inflicting some injury, *I am proud to say, he received at least as much in return.* It was in this skirmish that Lieutenant Hudson of Johnstown, Pa., was wounded in the thigh, and his brother in the shoulder, the latter of these was shot after surrendering—an act common among guerrillas. Several rebs were captured and brought into our lines, who said that they were Moseby's men—drilled, but not receiving any pay, and left at home, subject at any time to *the Old Fellow's call.* On the evening of the same day, another skirmish took place at Rectortown; but without injury to our forces. On the day following, the enemy opened upon us their artillery; and, although we had none with which to reply, yet the *construction train*, the object of their fire, was bravely defended and our position held. The enemy having succeeded in damaging the road in our rear, supply trains could not reach us; consequently, we were obliged to return to White Plains in order to repair the road.—Shells were thrown at the train all the way from Rectortown to Salem, a distance of four miles. Here we found the track, in front of a commanding hill, torn up a considerable distance; and the train would doubtless have been knocked to pieces, or captured, had it not been for the gallantry of some five companies of the 202d Regt., Pa. Vol., who, under the command of Lieut. Col. Mans, possessed and held the aforesaid heights, and not only turned the fire, but brushed the robs handsomely. The track was repaired, and the day following, the train advanced, and has been advancing ever since.

Guarding a Railroad in the midst of guerrillas, is, to some degree, a scaly business. I said *guerrillas*, but the term is too mild for the *vandals* that infest these wilds. No epithet is too strong to express their true character. They never attempt to fight a regular battle, but prowl around like beasts of prey and in an unguarded moment dash upon their victim.

In the Railroad disaster near this place, of which you have already received an account, they had attached a wire to a rail, and just as the train approached, the rail was drawn off and the train fired on simultaneously. Col. Albright of the 202nd Reg't., Pa. Vol., on hearing of the disaster, rode immediately and without an escort to the scene, and ordered all the houses and barns within one mile of the place to be laid in ashes. In a short time the wild flames could be seen in different directions lashing the very sky, as if calling for vengeance upon the perpetrators of such a vile deed. Let rebel citizens in this section receive more such treatment and we will have less trouble with them and their guerrilla bands. It is useless to be mild and humane with fiends; "We must fight the Indians in their own way."

Several cavalry skirmishes have recently taken place, in one of which Moseby's horse was shot from under him. A squad of more than one hundred were making a dash, the other day, upon the trains lying at this place. When first discovered, Col. Albright with ten men, before any more could come to his assistance, dashed upon them and put them to flight.

The Colonel gives the rebs no quarters. I submit a copy of a letter which he sent in reply to a rebel citizen *asking protection for his property*, which will enable you to form some idea of the nerve of our gallant Colonel, who commands all the forces on this road from Gainesville to Rectortown.

The trains are now running from Alexandria to some six or eight miles beyond Piedmont.

More anon,

PLATO.

WHITE PLAINS, VA., Oct. 15, 1864.

MR. JAMES H. FOSTER—*Dear Sir*:—Your communication of this morning has been received. It was hardly necessary to remind me of the privileges you have heretofore enjoyed at the hands of other officers. I regret the hardships of war—regret that you are in a condition to be a sufferer from it—but that is not my fault. If you are a loyal man, the losses you sustain from the Union forces will be made up to you—if you are not a loyal man, you have no claim to our sympathy or protection; but all the property you own is subject to such uses as we may choose to make of it. Are you a loyal man? Do you acknowledge allegiance to the United States Government? If so, I am not aware of it. On the other hand, I have conclusive evidence that you sympathize with the rebellion, and wish for the success of Jefferson Davis; and yet you ask that the Government which you despise shall protect you. "Other officers" may accord you this special privilege; but until *I must, I won't.*

Respectfully,
CHARLES ALBRIGHT,
Colonel Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS 4TH BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION, 2ND ARMY CORPS, Nov. 9, 1864.

WM. LEWIS, ESQ.,—Sir:—The following election returns have been received from these headquarters, officially, from the Pennsylvania Regiments serving in this Brigade:

	UNION.	DEM.
53d Regiment,	118	75
116th,	54	58
145th,	78	21
148th,	127	72

No official returns have been received at these headquarters from other Regiments or Brigades.

Major-General Hancock leaves this corps in a few days, to organize a new corps composed of veterans, to be called the 1st veteran corps. Major-General Humphreys takes command of this corps. We deeply regret that our noble Hancock leaves us.

Yours respectfully,
JAS. E. McCARTNEY.

QUARTERMASTERS DEPARTMENT, 2ND PENN'A. CAVALRY, Nov. 9, 1864.

FRIEND LEWIS:—No doubt you will be surprised when you glance at the name appended to this short *epistle*, but I feel somewhat elated, and thinking you would be glad to hear some news in reference to the election, I thought I would drop you a few lines. I know you will be gratified at the result so far as I am able to give at the present time. I think a pretty correct idea may be formed of the army vote from the returns I send. They are the only regiments I have heard from. I have not selected them because they give Union majorities.—I have *not heard of a single regiment* giving a Democratic majority; no doubt, however, but there are some, but I think they are "few and far between."

Yours truly,
B. J.

	UNION.	DEM.	MAJ.
1st Pa. Cav.,	166	36	130
2d "	185	71	114
4th "	288	122	166
8th "	118	75	43
13th "	120	86	34
16th "	216	182	34
21st "	245	106	139
1st Maine,	291	38	233
57th Pa. Infantry,			108
100th " "	212	41	171
190th " "	150	50	100
191st " "	122	70	52
48th "			194
6th Ohio Infantry,	39	11	28
13th "			67
39th Wis. Infantry,			124
38th "			206
45th " "	114	36	78

BROAD RUN STATION, VA., Nov. 1, 1864.

To the Editor of the Huntingdon Globe:

DEAR SIR:—As a citizen of Huntingdon county we naturally feel an interest in all that concerns our welfare, especially in the noble stand she has taken in the present rebellion. Most nobly have her sons responded to every call of their country. They have shown by their readiness to enter the army, that patriotism with them is not an unmeaning word: but that they are willing and ready for their country's sake, to give up for a time, and if need be for ever, the comforts and endearments of home that the life of the republic may be preserved. Such self denial and personal sacrifice will challenge a place in history along side the names of the noblest benefactors of our race. Among the class not called upon to enter the field in the deadly contest, there are many glorious examples of true devotion to the perpetuity of free institutions. Liberal contributions have been made in many instances in the form of bounties for contributing to the support and comfort of loved ones left behind; thus encouraging the heart and nerving the arm of the patriot as he goes forth in the defence of liberty. Such persons demonstrate to the world that their professions of patriotism and loyalty are not empty sounds without meaning. But they are willing to employ the means that a beneficent Providence has seen fit to bestow, for the protection of the government that has protected both their persons and property. On the other hand we find a class of individuals loud in their protestations against the rebellion and very urgent that the war should be prosecuted to the bitter end. But when urged to go into the army, they declare that they are not of the proper age contemplated by law, or they have some of the mental or physical inabilities for which the law, exempts. And as they have no persons in whose escape from conscription they are pecuniarily interested, they very pointedly tell you they are not going to contribute a cent either to relief or bounty funds. No matter to them if the able bodied men of their district give their credits to other districts which give liberal bounties, in order to leave some support for their families during their absence; until their district is so completely drained of men as not to be able to fill its own quota by conscription. No matter to them if their neighbor's farms lie uncultivated, their work shops forsaken, and the general business of society stopped for want of laborers. Gallio like they care for none of these things so long as they can make money and use it for their own selfish purposes. These pseudo patriots are very willing to enjoy the blesings of free government, provided it can be done at the expense of others; but to suppose that this class of individuals will aid in suppressing the rebellion in person, or by their means, is to suppose that the author of all evil will learn to do well. Of this class of individuals, Cromwell township has its full share. In making this assertion we speak only what we have seen and heard, and do not wish to be understood as casting any reflections on the many good and patriotic citizens of that township. And when the class referred to shall prove their sincerity by their actions we will very willingly accord to them the full meed of praise.

SOLDIER.

Acknowledgment.

YORK, Nov. 8, 1864.

REV. J. H. McGARRAH—*Sir*:—It gives us pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of twenty-five pair woolen socks, five woolen shirts and four dollars in money, from your congregations—freight prepaid. I assure you we appreciate the value of these articles, when we see daily how much comfort they give to our suffering, wounded soldiers, who are cheered by the knowledge that they are kindly thought of, and cared for, and are very grateful to you. *We* desire, too, to express our warm thanks that you have enabled us to meet their wishes for these comfortable garments.—There are now over two thousand patients here, and many of them badly wounded, new from Sheridan's army. Many came here with the dust and blood of the battle field upon them, with tattered garments, and often destitute of under-clothing. After being here a short time, a large proportion of *those are able to be moved to their* own State hospitals, or perhaps have furloughs given them that they may visit their homes. They are not permitted to wear away hospital clothing, and we cannot have them go away in the same miserable condition they came here; but use every endeavor to care for those who leave us, as well as those who remain with us. As new cases constantly come in, the drain upon our supplies is of course, unceasing. While very grateful for what you have done, may I add, that any further aid you can give to our brave, wounded men, through us, will, indeed be most acceptable, and will be applied. It may be satisfactory to the donors to know that their gifts are brought into immediate use, for we have no stores lying idle.

Very Respectfully,
LOUISA DURREE, Sec.

For the satisfaction of those interested in the above matter, I may just add, that the money invested in these articles of clothing, was given as follows:

Manor Hill Congregation,	$11,00
Manor Hill Aid Society,	12,00
Bridge, Congregation,	3,45
Mooresville Congregation	9,00
	$35,45
Twenty-five pair Socks,	$18,75
Five woolen Shirts,	10,70
Cash. "	4,00
Carriage two boxes	2,00
	$35,45

JAS. H. McGARRAH.

BRITISH IGNORANCE.—"As an exemplification," writes Mr. Conway to the *Commonwealth*, "of the ignorance with regard to America, which one sometimes finds, even in the best society in England, let me mention that Professor Rogers, of Boston, was the other day asked by a lady, at a dinner party, [where I was present,] whether the English language was to any extent spoken in the United States."

Governor Curtin has appointed James Watson of the borough of Washington, President Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial District, composed of Washington, Fayette and Green counties.

HONORS TO GENERAL BUTLER AT NEW YORK.

HIS SPEECH AT THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.

An immense crowd of citizens assembled last evening at the fifth Avenue Hotel to meet General Butler and show him all the honors merited by his distinguished services to the country. We have seldom seen such a brilliant assemblage. In the course of the evening there were not less than eight thousand persons who passed through the hall. The meeting was called to order at about eleven o'clock, and Mr. James Wadsworth called upon General Butler to give his views on the recent election, when, when he addressed the people present as follows:

SPEECH OF GENERAL BUTLER.

Mr. Wadsworth, Ladies and Gentlemen.—The citizens of New York have done me honor over much. Their kindness, extended in every form known to Christian courtesy, overwhelms me. That I should be supposed to be able to add anything to their sum of intelligence is a still greater honor. That I entertained very distinct views upon the subjects to which *you have adverted*, is most true. "Peace hath her victories, no less renowned than War," and of all the peaceful victories ever yet achieved in the interests of human freedom, that achieved in the peaceful quiet which almost brooded over this land on the 8th of November is the greatest. But before we proceed for a moment to look upon its material results, let us look at its moral. It has taught all the world who shall look on (and it is now to be said that it is a vain boast that the eyes of all the world are upon us), that we are able in the stress and strain of a civil war like this, which has never been seen before, to carry on our institutions in peaceful quiet; that we can change or re-elect our rulers as we weigh them in the balance, and find them either meritorious or wanting, without so much of trouble, disorder, riot, or commotion as pertain to a constable election in a parish in England. The moral then is, that a Government embalmed in the hearts of the people, depended on the intelligence of the people, is the strongest Government *on earth; strong in the affections*, strong still in the arms of the people. We have heretofore been told that it was necessary there should be either monarchy or despotism to wield bayonets, yet we see bayonets wielded by hundreds of thousands of us where other Governments have not been able to wield by hundreds and find them entirely subservient to the people's will. The natural results are not less striking. First in the fact that all disputed questions which have divided the country are now settled by an almost unanimous verdict of the whole people. Does any one complain that in the conduct of military operations there should be the arrest of a traitor? That question has been argued and settled, and the verdict is guilty. Arrest him if he is guilty. [Cheers.] Does any one complain that the theory of *the Constitution in relation to arming* the people in defence of the country has been carried out, which enrolls all able bodied men to fight in defence of their country's life and liberties, and drafting as many as are necessary? That question has been settled, and hereafter it will be more honorable to be drafted than to volunteer. [Laughter.] Does any one complain that the government in its wisdom has organized troops irrespective of color, and believes that the black man's grave would fill as much space as if his color was white when he falls in battle in defence of his country's liberties? That question has been settled, and has passed away forever to be among the things of the dead past. Does any one now claim, as was claimed in 1860, that Abraham Lincoln is President of a minority of the people of the Union? That question is now settled by an overwhelming majority. [Cheers.] Let us consider a moment the fact that if we count every rebel against him—as they were—every rebel sympathizer against him—as they were—if we count every disloyal man against him—as they were—yet, he is elected by a majority second only to that with which Jackson swept the country in a season of financial peril. These material results have been achieved. Now, then, what is the duty of the government in the present future? War can not last always. The history of nations shows—the experience of the world demonstrates—that war must come to an end. But how? In what way? A war such as this, prosecuted for the purpose of breaking down the power of those who opposed the government and bringing them back under the supremacy of its laws, must be terminated either by reconciliation or subjugation. In view, therefore, of the unanimity of the American people, in view of the strength, the majesty, the might of the nation, may it not be suggested that now is the time to hold out to the deluded people of the South the olive branch of peace, and say to them "Come back, come back, and leave off feeding on husks, and share with us the fat of the land, and bygones shall be bygones, if bygones are bygones, and in one country and with one law we shall live in peace hereafter. (Cheers.) Are we not able to offer them this now? Are we not strong enough? Do we not stand firmly, with unanimity of sentiment enough to offer peace to all, if all will submit to the laws? There might have been some complaints I think among a proud and chivalrous people, that they would not desert their leaders, by taking advantage of the amnesty proclamation of President Lincoln. But none when we come to them and say, "Come back and you shall find the laws the same, save so far as they have been altered by the wisdom of the land—both for leaders and followers." Can there be any excuse for either if they rebelliously remain in contempt of the authority of the Government. Are we not in a condition now, not taking counsel from our fears or from our weakness, but of our strength and magnanimity, again to make offers of peace and amity in the most beneficent terms, but for the last time? By so doing shall we not in the eyes of the world, "have exhausted all the resources of statesmanship in an effort to restore peace to the country?" (Applause.) Who shall hinder them from returning? And if they will not come back, who shall complain? Let us not permit the rebel, after he has fought as long as he can, and then, if he chooses to come back, let us state some time, perhaps the 8th of January—for the association will be as good as any—for all to lay down their arms and submit to the laws and when that hour has passed, to every man who shall scout the proffered amnesty of a great and powerful nation, speaking in love, in charity, in kindness, in hope of peace and quiet forever to its rebellious sons, I say then let us meet him or them with sharp, quick decisive war, which shall bring the rebellion to an end forever by the extinguishment of such men, wherever they may be found. (Applause.) How is that to be done? Blood and treasure has been poured out without stint or measure, until taking advantage of the supposed depletion of treasure, bad men have banded together by speculating in gold, which ought to be the circulating medium, have raised upon the price of coals upon every poor man's hearth, and the price of bread upon every poor man's table. Let the government take some measure to stop this unholy traffic, and let it be understood that the policy of the government will be hereafter to pay no more bounties for the recruitment of soldiers from the taxes of the loyal North; but, taking counsel from the Roman method of carrying on the war, to say to our young men, "Look to the fair fields of the sunny south; they have refused our amnesty and offers of peace; they have turned away the day of grace. Go down there in arms in support of the Government, extinguish the rebellion, and you shall have what you conquer, in a fair division of lands to each man to pay for his military service. We will open new land offices wherever our armies march, dividing the lands of the rebellious States among our soldiers, to be theirs and their heirs forever." (Applause.) A harsh measure, it may be said. But is it not quite as just as to tax ourselves, and thus raise the price of the necessaries of life for the purpose of giving bounty to and supporting the soldier in fighting those rebellious men whom we have three times over solemnly called to come and enjoy with us the blessings of our liberties and be friends; saying in 1862, come in June; in 1863, come in December; in 1864, come by the 8th of January, 1865. When the clock strikes the last knell of that parting day, then all hope to those who have not made progress to return should be cut off forever and ever. No longer should they be permitted to live on the land, or even within the boundaries of the United States. Let them go to Mexico, the islands of the sea, or some place that I care not to name, because I know no land bad enough to be cursed with their presence, but never to live here again. (Cheers.) I look, therefore, with some considerable interest upon what I believe to be the present results of the election. I believe, sir, first, that we have settled by it the war by settling the question that the people are determined to carry on the war to the bitter end, unless we have *submission to the laws.* I think it has always been claimed that we should be strong enough after a great victory to offer to the rebels new terms of peace. I never expect to see in arms or in civil affairs a greater victory than the one we have just achieved; and I think we are, now strong enough to make that offer with due regard to our interest, our dignity and our honor as a nation.—[Applause.]—I take it that the most squeamish of all the friends of the country will agree with us when they find that in truth we have "exhausted every resource of statesmanship," in attempting to obtain peace by an offer of amnesty and forgetfulness of the past, limited only by a submission to the laws. We will then be ready to make war—ay, war to the hilt—and such war as should be made to decide the fate of a great nation. Therefore, while asking pardon for trespassing too long upon the festivities of this occasion, keeping the ladies in waiting, in answer to what you were kind enough to suggest. I look upon this victory as one which has decided the war—decided it, if not, in a military point of view, yet overwhelming as a civil victory, which after all, decides the fate of nations everywhere. To this it may be answered, and to that answer I take leave for moment to call your attention, so that every one may work out the problem in his own mind, much more clearly than any suggestions of mine could do, if we carry on the war with the strength and stringency which I have suggested—how shall we ever live in the same land with the men with whom we thus fight? Let us go to the teaching of history, and draw from the history of that land which we were once proud to own as the mother country. Every considerable estate in England, in the wars under Cromwell, passed through the courts, or commissioners of confiscation; every considerable household fought against the noble, and the nobles against the people. And yet, when the king came to his own again, the nation came together, cemented in friendship, never thereafter to be divided. Is there any difficulty then, in looking at the teachings *of the history of the Anglo Saxon*, to know how to live in quiet and peace, ay, in amity and friendship, with those with whom we have been fighting?—Is it not a well known rule of social action, that those with whom we have fought bitterly, after the fight is over are more ready than ever to be taken by the hand? They are more endeared to us after a fair fight, and we are more ready to respect both them and their rights. Therefore, I see no difficulty in every good man of the South and every good man of the North coming together—to let bygones be bygones. I have already said that I desire the extinguishment of the bad men so far as this country is concerned. I am glad of this opportunity to tender to the citizens of New York, who have so kindly come here this evening to do honor to the government which I represent, my most sincere and heartfelt thanks, for their loyal appreciation of the efforts of the government in their behalf, and to say to them collectively, in reply to the suggestion, that the presence of the United States troops here prevented all disorder, that far more did the influence of every good man, all tending in one direction, aid to prevent disorder, and still further, the solemnity of an occasion in which a nation's life was weighed in the balance of a nation's power, which bad men seemed to feel, repelled tumult. Added to this that the wicked could find neither countenance nor support from any good man of any party. To these we owe the peace of the city. I again return you my thanks. I am happy to bid you God speed on the morrow, when I leave for the armies and operations in the field. (Loud applause.)

Three cheers were proposed for General Butler, which were given with great enthusiasm, and were thrice repeated.

The company then passed on to visit Mrs. and Miss Butler, the General's wife and daughter, after which they adjourned to the banquet hall, where the festivities of the evening were carried into the early hours of the morning.

FRUGALITY is good, if liberality be joined with it. The first is leaving off superfluous expenses, the latter is bestowing them to the benefit of others that need. The first without the last begets covetousness, the last without first begets prodigality. Both make an excellent temper. Happy the mind where they are found combined.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Nov. 23, 1864.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

The Recent Campaign.

Now that the storm of battle has subsided, and the smoke vanished in mid-air, we find time to look around and inquire into the manner in which the canvass was conducted by the opposing parties. We write, and we utter the truth, when we say that the Opposition parties conducted their side of the campsign by wilful, deliberate lying. All the sophistry the inventive genius of man could invent, was employed by the leaders of the rotten carcass of the so-called Democratic party, to accomplish their hellish and treasonable designs. Misrepresentation upon misrepresentation, falsehood upon falsehood, fabrication upon fabrication, threat upon threat—all, everything that was false, and intended to injure the welfare of the nation, was used to insure success to the party that called themselves Democrats. They are about as much like Democrats as black is white, nothing more.

"The truth is mighty, and will prevail," and upon truth alone, the Union Party conducted their campaign, as is abundantly shown by the large majorities everywhere rolled up for the Union Party, notwithstanding the frauds committed in New York, in our own State, and even in our own county, (and God only knows where else,) by the bogus Democrats whose campaign rallying cry was, "a fair election or a free fight!" A fair election indeed! It would have been very fair, we suppose, if Gov. Seymour's election agents had been allowed to deposit those dry-goods boxes of dead men's votes, which they had so carefully prepared in Baltimore. We defy any reasonable, candid man to deny that such is not the truth, "the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." We know there are men who can deny it, for they can deny anything; even men who but recently "stole the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in," have uttered lie upon lie in the recent canvass, when they knew in their very heart of hearts that they were lying. We say such men can deny these truths, but not successfully. But these things are "bygones, and if bygones are bygones, let bygones be bygones," for Abraham Lincoln is re-elected by a larger majority than ever any President was before, and we hope the masses who voted with the framers and leaders of the rotten, corrupt and treasonable platform erected at Chicago, will repent, and like the prodigal son, return to their former allegiance and sin no more. Little Mack was either so mortified or disgusted at the prospect of an overwhelming defeat, that he resigned his commission as a Major General on the day of election, so that he would be nowhere.

Where is Sherman Going?

This is a question often asked by many of our citizens, and the dailies are thoroughly searched and perused by them in order to glean the slightest intimation or information of General Sherman's whereabouts. Very little is known with respect to the movement of the General, outside of the highest official circles, but it is known that one of the grandest movements of the war has now been commenced. The troops of his department were supplied with sixty days' rations, and two pairs of shoes, and are ready and prepared for the longest march the General may contemplate. The rumored evacuation and burning of Atlanta by our forces was incorrect, as they still hold it against the attacks of a portion of Hood's army; but it is certain the General, in person, and a large part of his army has left that place and is marching eastward. Most of the Western papers presume that Sherman is on the march for Charleston or Savannah, whilst others assert that the grand object of his contemplation is the capture of Andersonville, Ga., and releasing our prisoners in rebel hands. Whatever the movement portends, the truth will soon be made manifest, and a glorious achievement prove the result.—As it is, a considerable degree of restless anxiety and terrible suspense has been occasioned by the movement in the minds of the rebels. They feel the cords tightening, and will soon yield.

GOLD.—Gold is going down again. Since the election it has fell forty cents on the dollar.

The Clarion Oil River Region.

In the oil fields of Pennsylvania we discover that Petroleum is being produced abundantly, and new acquisitions of oil territory are constantly being made. The Clarion Oil River Region, in Clarion county, Pa., embraces an area of 2,800 acres, selected and purchased by a body of capitalists at the advice of scientific and practical men. This land is covered with pine timber, and contains rich deposits of coal and iron.

In 1861, at an unfavorable period, the sinking of wells for oil was begun in the Clarion river region, and though oil was obtained from each well, where the proper depth was reached, the well-known depression in the oil trade then occurred, and operations were stopped. Since operations have again been resumed, and the trade in this valuable commodity is again brisk, we are not surprised to learn that the whole border of the river, from mouth to source, has been taken up by oil men of Venango county, New York, and other sections.

In pursuance of the several agreements between the original owners and the purchasers, *Ten companies* have been organized upon nearly equal divisions of the property—the purchasers stipulating to sink one well upon the land of each company. Six engines are already upon the ground, and six more have been shipped thither. Energetic and competent managers have charge of the workings.

The names of the oil companies are as follows: Indian, Davenport, Little Toby River, Black Diamond, Highland, Greenland, Deer Creek, Whitehill, Clarion River, and Pennsylvania.

Mr. W. P. Schell has been appointed President, and our fellow-townsman Mr. J. Simpson Africa appointed Secretary and Treasurer, of these organizations

The capital of each company is $500,000. Par of shares $10. Of each Company's shares 500 will be sold at $2 per share.

All the companies are well officered, and shareholders can repose implicit confidence in their competency. Mr. Schell is known in public and private life as an intelligent and substantial capitalist, and a clear-headed business man. Our friend Mr. Africa can be relied in as a scholarly gentleman, who will promote the interests of all connected in the oil district, and also give prominence to the importance of the oil product.

The office of the Company is at 435 Walnut street, Philadelphia, where those who desire information will be pleased to call upon Mr. Africa.

REBEL DEPREDATORS.—The people of our border were thrown into a fever of excitement on Saturday, the 12th inst., by the news that a band of guerillas, numbering about fifty, under Major Gilmore, had crossed the Potomac at Sheppardstown. Genl. Couch made prompt disposition of his forces to meet any movement of the enemy by throwing his men forward from Chambersburg, to the border to cover the more exposed points. The guerilla Gilmore did not advance, however, but remained in Sheppardstown, where his band robbed the stores, and killed one man named Snyder for not promptly delivering up his pocket-book when demanded. After glutting his appetite in the way of free booting, the command dispersed, and scattered throughout the country, with the evident purpose of again attacking some good point for plunder. The Chambersburg *Repository* urges upon the border people to consider well the danger to which they are exposed by their defenceless habits of life, calls upon them to arm, and states that there can be no safety against the increasing bands of mere reckless plunderers but in the timely energy and courage of the people themselves.

GENL. MCCLELLAN'S RESIGNATION.—We stated in our last that Genl. Geo. B. McClellan on election day sent in his resignation to the War Department as Major General of the United States troops. The truth of this was, for a time, doubted by the public, and the President desired to appoint the somewhat *retired* officer to an active command. The President has finally accepted the resignation, and the General will no longer receive the easily-earned pay of his rank as of late. He is now a citizen, and awaits, no doubt, further dis(ox)tinguishing honors from the politicians who wished to serve him, but who, forsooth, have been sadly disappointed.

General Philip H. Sheridan, the saviour of the Shenandoah valley, and who has made his name and deeds an ornament on the page of history and his country, has been appointed to fill the vacancy thus occasioned, and to rank as Major General from the 8th day of November, 1864. The public will acknowledge the appointment the best that could have been made. Gen. Sheridan formerly ranked as Captain in the Regular army.

The following is the official Order concerning M'Clellan's resignation:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The following official order has been made public:

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 282.

War Department, Washington. Nov. 14. 1864. Ordered by the President:

1. That the resignation of Geo. B. McClellan as major-general in the United States Army, dated November 8th, and received by the Adjutant General on the 10th inst., be accotped as of the 8th of November.

2. That for personal gallantry, military skill and just confidence in the courage and patriotism of his troops displayed by PHILIP H. SHERIDAN on the 19th of October at Cedar Run, whereby, under the blessing of Providence, his routed army was reorganized a great national disaster averted and a brilliant victory achieved over the rebels for the third time in pitched battle within thirty days, Philip H. Sheridan is appointed Major-General in the United States Army, to rank as such from the 8th day of Nov., 1864.

By order of the President of the United States.

E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjt-Gen.

A THANKSGIVING DINNER TO SOLDIERS. — Extensive preparations are now in progress to give the soldiers in General Grant's army a Thanksgiving dinner. To this object the different hotels in the principal cities of each State are giving liberally and preparing cooked delicacies to be sent forthwith to that department. This is a highly commendable measure, and comes with a very good grace from the freemen of the North. The luxuries of life the fighting soldier scarcely if ever receives, and this is a fit time for those who have them always at hand to show and prove their concern for our Nation's defenders. We trust every patriot in the army will be made glad on the coming day by a satisfactory partaking of the bountiful provisions thus contributed.

How the Nation Feels.

Never before has the nation felt its strength as it does to-day. Whether it be attributable to one cause or another, this is a grand fact. The much-needed solidity in the North is being acquired daily and hourly. It is evident that henceforth the people and the Government will act together in support of a policy that will have a sharp edge and make a clean cut.—The idea of compromise is fast dissolving, and crystalized purpose, wherein the temporising elements will be ignored, is taking its place. Business thrives accordingly; confidence in the Government is the order of the day with everybody. Hence its securities advance in the market. The cloud of doubt which rose from the seething political caldron is floating away, and in its place is rising the pillar of confidence, resting on sure foundations. Gold feels the influence; schemes of speculators can avail no longer; the motive is removed, and the single business of the country is felt to be the putting down of the rebellion in the shortest time and without much regard for the feelings or wishes of our "Southern brethren."

In the events of the past two weeks is seen the wonderful strength of the Nation and the proof of its stability. This is not only felt by every citizen, without party distinction, but will be seen abroad; and it will open the eyes and put new ideas into crowned heads. This conviction not only gratifies our vanity, but cements us in the great work of restoring Federal authority. To speak of saving the Union hereafter will be a missuse of words. The Union is already saved. It needed but the crystalizing feeling to do it.—Reinforced by it our armies and navy will complete the work. Subjugation no longer startles anybody in the North. And so the work will be accomplished, if need be, by visiting on the South the extreme condition which Jeff. Davis asserted was the only alternative if independence was denied them.

Rebel Spies.

Just now the North is full of Rebel spies. They are scattered through every county, and can be seen daily if our people take the trouble to notice strange faces. We would advise all loyal men to watch their movements closely—they may destroy property if allowed to run at large. We clip the following from the Harrisburg Telegraph of Friday:

"SPIES ARRESTED.—On Saturday morning last, three suspicious characters entered the Cumberland Valley cars at Oakville, and paid their fare to Harrisburg. A soldier who was on the train immediately "spotted" them, and placed them under arrest. When near Newville, as they were being transferred from one car to another, one of the party jumped from the train, which was running at full speed. The other two, believing that their companion had been killed, confessed that they were rebel spies, and belonged to Gilmore's command. They were taken to Carlisle, handed over to the *military authorities*, and placed in confinement, to await trial. In the meantime, several citizens of Newville went in pursuit of the Johnny who had jumped from the train. He was found in a field adjacent to the "jumping off place," and when approached he drew a revolver, and threatened to shoot any person who would advance. Finally the pursuers closed in upon him, and he was captured. He was severely injured by his fall from the train. This rebel was also taken to Carlisle, and on the route acknowledged that he, too, was a spy. The authorities have him in charge, and the whole party will be tried together. They now deny that they were spies, or that they made any confession to those who arrested them, but claim that they are deserters. The latter story is improbable, as they passed by the military posts at Martinsburg, Hagerstown and Chambersburg, without attempting to give themselves up.

Had these spies not been captured, they would have visited Harrisburg, and might have accomplished a great amount of evil. There is no doubt, however, that other parties have visited our city frequently, and there may be such here now. The Chambersburg papers state that Franklin county is infested with spies, and they are scattered over the State. Effective measures should be adopted to prevent disguised rebels from running at large in our midst. Although all the information they might obtain here would not benefit the bogus confederacy, which is on its last legs, yet a concentration of fiends in our city might result in the destruction of property which could not be replaced in many years. Every man arriving by the Cumberland Valley route unable to give a good account of himself, should be prevented from running at large."

CALVIN, Nov. 13, 1864.

MR. WM. LEWIS—*Dear Sir*:—I now take the present opportunity of writing you a few lines for the purpose of relating an incident that occurred in Calvin, Huntingdon county, on the evening of the President's election, which is as follows: The cops began to assemble in Main street about six o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of celebrating Little Mack's funeral. The procession was formed at the corner of Main and Locust street, and marched up to Novel's Hill, from thence to the city, and on their return they saw Little Mack's ghost, which greatly alarmed them, as it appeared as a token of remembrance on account of his defeat. After they all bade the ghost an everlasting farewell, they retired with sad and melancholy looks. The band consisted of an old oil can used as abase drum, which struck up the favorite tune, the dead march in Saul, and they all started up Salt River amid the shout of Old Abe's boys.

Yours in haste,

F. Q. D.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The Troops in Fine Condition—The Rebel Refugees—Removal of Stores.

The special correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* writes as follows, dating his letter in the field, Georgia, Nov. 10.

If you were to see the army under General Sherman's immediate command at this moment, you would hardly suppose a rebel force was operating in any manner in its rear; for *Gen Hood's army*, although in no way touching Gen Sherman's communications yet, at Florence, may be said to be in his rear. This army, now covering Atlanta, has been for several days past taking things quite easily; not that it has been idle, for there has been a healthy degree of activity going on, pretty much like that of an athlete or prize fighter who undergoes that thorough training which prepares him for the vital struggle. Probably there has never been a more perfect army to take the field for a campaign than that in Georgia at the present time. Transportation has been reduced to the simplesed necessities of the occasion. All the sick and wounded have been sent to the rear; unnecessary armaments have been dispensed with; and extra tents and baggage have been removed, and are now on the way northward. The army is literally stripped for the march and the fight; and certainly, in addition to this, no body of men were ever mentally or physically in a more encouraging condition for the grand duties of a soldier. The surgeons report their commands to be in the healthiest possible state, and a more cheerful set of men cannot be imagined.

It is quite singular to see how the idea has spread about amongst the residents of this county that we intend abandoning Rome, Atlanta, and the line of railroad. These unfortunate refugees are coming in from all sides begging to be sent North. Entire families find their way to the stations and pitiful sights are witnessed every day These unfortunates are content to take any place they can get—on the *top of cars, in the open baggage* carts, upon platform cars, perched amidst cannon and ammunition boxes, exposed to the wind and the rain, which, for several days past, has fallen with great violence. What these poor refugees are to do when they arrive North is a question wich must be answered by the philanthropic people of the Northern citizens.

It must be remembered that these people claim to be Union, and there can be no doubt that large numbers were opposed to the ordinance of secession. Whatever may have been their opinions, their farms have been overrun and desolated by both armies during their numerous marchings. They have not only been stripped of every eatable thing—beast, fowl, or vegetable—but fences, barns, and houses have furnished wood for the soldiers' camp-fires, and as you ride along in any direction, openings in the woods, corn stalks standing here and there in the fields, or rose bushes and other flowers in beds and plats a little way from the roadside, show where there has been a farm, and perhaps a village, with its quiet homes, cottages with surroundings of cultivation and refinement. But these are fast disappearing, and the destruction will soon be complete. Surely no people have more bitterly paid the penalty of crime than these.

But the most guilty offenders have not yet been reached. South Carolina and the lower part of this State have, as yet, remained secure from the approach of the hated Yankee. In these districts millions of bales of cotton have been stored; thousands of slaves are here securely (as the masters believe) gathered upon friendly plantations; here have the more wealthy rebels retreated, as our army advanced southward; and to the cities of Macon, Columbus, and Augusta has been removed all the valuable machinery for the construction of locomotives, rolling of iron, and manufacture of cannon, small arms, and different kinds of ammunition. In Augusta alone, I am told, there are stored half a million bales of cotton, while the largest powder magazine in America is there, containing the largest supply of powder in the rebel States. Our brother soldiers, too, are confined in loathsome prisons in these parts, half-starved, ill-housed, naked, and suffering. Would it not be a noble achievement and a terrible blow to the rebellion could these prisoners be set free, the rebel wealth destroyed, their munitions of war, the machinery and their important cities captured?

As I said above, the citizens around us seem to have the idea that we are about to leave the country, and they perfor to fly to the ills they know not of, rather than face the depredations of the guerillas. A very ancient negro came to an officer the other day and asked: "Can yer sen' a wagon out yer tree mile ter bring in my wife an' chil'n? I'se bin working on de Rome road all de time sin' yer come down yere, an' I hears as how yer goin' to evacinate der road, an' I doesn't mean ter stay yer 'mongst them yere Secesh, no how." I believe a foraging wagon brought in the old man's family, but we have not as yet "evacinated" the road.

Rebel Destruction of Life and Limb in a Loyal Family.

We extract from the *Central Press*, of Centre county, an account of a brutal murder, by Moseby's guerrillas, of Captain Evan Miles Buchanan, a son of a deceased sister of our townsman, John G. Miles, Esq., whose own son, Lieut. Col. J. B. Miles, it will be remembered, was killed on the 10th of May in the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, in Virginia. It will be seen, by the statement of facts connected with the murder, that Captain Buchanan had another brother, a naval officer, who commanded a fleet of gunboats in the Bayou Teche expedition, and who was killed in the service of his country whilst gallantly discharging his duty on the water, as his faithful brother was doing on the land up to the time of his death by rebel hands in the manner below stated.—Captain Buchanan's brother was a young naval officer of great promise, who was picked off by a sharpshooter on the shore whilst superintending the management of his ship. These brothers whose lives have fallen a sacrifice in the treacherous manner indicated, were great grandsons of Governor McKean.

Richard Miles, the son of an older brother of Mr. J. G. Miles, lost his right arm in the battle of Chancellorville. The father of that mutilated son, at the age of sixty-nine years served six weeks in the ranks in the emergency service of 1863, when Pennsylvania was invaded. This father and Mr. John G. Miles have each a remaining son in the Potomac army confronting the rebel foe, either or both of whom may fall, as have their brave relatives.

Truly, if anybody would be justified in invoking "peace on any terms," it would be this bereaved and desolated family; but, all honor to them, they one and all agree in saying they desire no peace which will disgrace the name of the nation—no peace, until the rebels lay down their arms and submit to the authority of the Government they have so causelessly endeavored to overthrow. This family, which, as can be inferred, the ravages of the present war have so fearfully stricken, is truly a loyal and patriotic one; for, willing to give its members for the prosecution of the righteous cause, and seeing them falling, one by one, while battling the armed enemy, the surviving members can yet say, "We are ready and willing to give the dearest we possess to conquer the rebellion and secure a permanent peace." Such a spirit of patriotism and sacrifice cannot be surpassed, nor should it remain unnoticed nor unrewarded by the public.

The following is the account of the inhuman atrocity, together with a brief summary of the principal events in Capt. Buchanan's military career:

"CAPTAIN E. M. BUCHANAN.—The remains of this noble young soldier, who had served over three years in the armies of the Union, and brutally murdered in cold blood by the slavery-loving secessionists in rebellion against the government of America, arrived here on last Monday in charge of Brevet Lieut. James Harris, of this place, to whose indefatigable energy and perseverance are due the thanks of the deceased's friends for the recovery of the body.

The following particulars of the horrid tragedy by which our town has been deprived of one of our most valued representatives in the army, have just been furnished us. On the evening of Sept. 28th, 1864, Captain E. M. Buchanan, Chief C. of S., 3d Division 6th Corps, left Harper's Ferry, Va., with a large train of wagons, laden with supplies for the army of General Sheridan, to which he was then attached. About dark the rear of the train with the escort passed through Charlestown, about eight miles from the Ferry, and was followed by a small party of officers, among whom was our lamented friend. As they passed out of town, he returned, accompanied by his orderly, a short distance to the house of a friend, for whom he had procured a pass, in order to deliver the paper, and while in the house and not expecting any trouble, his orderly being outside holding their horses, they were surprised and disarmed by two of Moseby's gang of guerrillas. These ruffians, after taking from them all that was valuable, together with their horses, marched them on foot, about seven miles, to a dense thicket in a secluded spot on the east bank of the Shenandoah, near to Brook's Furnace. Here, while they lay sleeping after the fatigue of their unusual march, they were brutally murdered in cold blood by these wretches, who seem not to have the fear of God or man before their eyes. The bodies were not found for about ten days after, and then only by a mere accident, when they were buried in the same spot by a resident of the neighborhood, named Gray. The remains of our unfortunate townsman have since been disinterred and were followed, on Monday, to the grave by a large concourse of his fellow citizens. Much indignation is felt and expressed, both here and in the army, at this inhuman outrage, and we sincerely hope the perpetrators may be brought to justice.

Capt. Buchanan has been in the service of his country ever since the breaking out of the rebellion, and was from Yorktown to Harrison's landing attached to the staff of Gen. McClellan, C. S. and A. D. C. In March, 1863, he was assigned to the staff of General Whipple, then commanding the 3d Division, 3d Corps. When that organization was broken up, he, during the Gettysburg campaign, assisted in supplying the 3d Corps, and for a time the whole army. After that campaign he again became Chief C. of S., of the new 3d Division, 3d Corps, and after its transfer to the 6th Corps, continued with the organization and participated in the campaign under Grant, from Culpepper to Petersburg. In July the Division, and afterwards the whole Corps was transferred to the Valley, in which department he has since been identified with the campaign under Sheridan, and at the time of his death was engaged in the active discharge of the duties connected with his position. The deceased had arrived at the age of about thirty years.

It will be remembered that the bereaved father and sister have lost another son and brother, who fell, nobly fighting under the flag which he had long served, in the Bayou Teche expedition, while he commanded a fleet of gunboats, co-operating with the land forces under General Weitzel in January, 1863."

National Thanksgiving.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Thurs., Oct. 20, 1864.

The following proclamation was promulgated to-day.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

It has pleased Almighty God to prolong our National life another year, defending us with His guardian care against unfriendly designs from abroad, and vouchsafed to us in His mercy many and signal victories over the enemy who is of our own household. It has also pleased our Heavenly Father to favor as well our citizens in their homes as our soldiers in their camps and our sailors on the seas with unusual health. He has largely augmented our free population by emancipation and by immigration, while He has opened to us new sources of wealth, and has crowned the labor of our working men in every department of industry with abundant reward.—Moreover He has been pleased to animate and inspire our minds and hearts with fortitude, courage, and resolution sufficient for the great trial of civil war into which we have been brought by our adherence as a nation to the cause of freedom and humanity, and and to afford to us reasonable hopes of an ultimate and happy deliverance from all our dangers and afflictions.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart the last Thursday in November next as a day which I desire to be observed by all my fellow-citizens, wherever they may then be, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God, the benificent Creator and Ruler of the universe; and I do further recommend to my fellow-citizens aforesaid, that on that occasion they do reverently humble themselves in the dust, and from thence offer up penitent and fervent prayers and supplications to the Great Disposer of events for a return of the inestimable blessing of peace, union and harmony throughout the land which it has pleased Him to assign as a dwelling place for ourselves and our posterity throughout all generations.

In testimony wherefore I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 20th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1864, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth. By the President.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y. of State.

PENNSYLVANIA SS.

IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,

ANDREW G. CURTIN,

Governor of Said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It is the honored custom of Pennsylvania to set apart, on the recommendation of the Executive, a day for returning thanks to the Giver of all Good, the Shepherd and Bishop of our souls: Now, therefore,

I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor as aforesaid, do recommend that the people throughout the Commonwealth observe THURSDAY, the twenty-fourth day of November instant, as a day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God,

For the gathered fruits of the earth;
For the continuance of health;
For the prosperity of industry;
For the preservation of good order and tranquility throughout our borders;

For the victories which he has vouchsafed to us over armed traitors,

And for the manifold blessings which He has heaped upon us, unworthy.

And that they do, moreover, humbly beseech Him to renew and increase his merciful favor toward us during the year to come, so that rebellion being overthrown, peace may be restored to our distracted country, and, in every State, with grateful and loving accord, the increase of Praise and Thanksgiving may be offered by all the people unto His Holy Name.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this second day of [L. S.] November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-ninth.

By the Gov. A. G. CURTIN.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

A SCHOOL MAGAZINE FREE!

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J. W. DAUGHADAY, Publisher,
1308 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Nov. 9—3t

The Latest from our Armies.

New York, Nov. 21.—The Richmond Whig says: The larger portion of Gen Sherman's force, it is reported, is already moving toward Selma, Ala., and if this be true, Mobile must be his destination. Apropos to this conjecture, we learn that an immense fleet of gunboats, laden with stores, has arrived in Mobile bay. The N. York Commercial's Washington correspondent states that Sherman has gone to Millen on the road leading to Savanna. All correspondents with the main army of the Mississippi are still enjoined by Gen. Sherman to write nothing about his movements or designs. The rebel press must soon disclose the extent of Gen. Sherman's advance. It cannot be much longer concealed, and then we shall be better enabled to judge of his real destination.

Washington, Nov 20 — The City Point mail boat brings information that on Thursday night firing occurred on Butler's front at Dutch Gap, caused by the rebels attempting to force our picket lines. They were easily repulsed.

Chattanooga, Nov 19—The rebels attacked our forces at Strawberry Plains, eighteen miles above Knoxville, in force, yesterday morning, at daylight. The fight continued at intervals all day. Our forces held their own, and repulsed the rebels in every attack.

No late news of importance has been received from Sheridan. The rebel Early is going into winter quarters at Fisher's Hill.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Nov. 23,

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$11.50@12.25
Common and Superfine	$10.25@
Rye Flour	$9.00
Corn Meal	$3 bl$3.00
Extra White Wheat	$2.50@2.62
Fair and Prime Red	$2.45@2.52
Rye	$1.72
Corn, prime Yellow	$1.75
Oats	80
Barley	$ bu $2.00
Cloverseed, $64 lbs	$13.00
Timothy	$5.00
Flaxseed	$3.40
Wool	100@112
Hides	13

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour $bbl	$12.50
Extra do Wheat	2.25
White Wheat	2.32
Red Wheat	2.25
Rye	1.75
Corn	1.20
Oats	75
Cloverseed	10.00
Flaxseed	2.25
Dried Apples	1.75
Butter	35
Eggs	20
Lard	25
Ham	25
Shoulder	20
Sides	20
Tallow	12

FARMS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers, at Private sale, his FARMS situate in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, about four miles from Huntingdon.

The MANSION FARM, now occupied by the subscriber, contains about one hundred and sixty Acres, and allowance, about one hundred acres being cleared and the residue rock oak and white oak timber land.

The buildings consist of a good stone dwelling house, two stories high, with basement and cellar, a new frame bank barn, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, wagon shed, corn crib, &c. There is a good meadow and orchard on the premises, and the land is in a good state of cultivation.

The other Farm adjoins the one above described, and contains about one hundred and ten acres, and allowance, about 65 acres being cleared and the balance well timbered.

The buildings are a two story log dwelling house and a barn partly frame and partly log. There is a large number of cherry and other fruit trees on the premises.

Terms will be given on the payments, and terms made to suit purchasers. Further information can be had by applying to the subscriber on the premises, or to Samuel T. Brown, Esq, at Huntingdon, Pa.

nov23-6t. JOHN PORTER.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD!—The undersigned will give a reward of $100 for any information that will lead to the apprehension of the Thief who entered their house in Porter township, on the 28th of October, and stole therefrom 1 American lever watch, one detached lever watch, a brochea shawl, two summer shawls, a circular, two silk dresses, five fine shirts, a photograph album, a bible, hymn book, umbrella, and the first volume of the history of the war.

WM. HAMER,
COLLINS HAMER.

nov23-4t.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

NOVEMBER 7, 1864.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3 00 and 8 15 A. M., and 1 45 P. M., arriving at New York at 10 00 A. M., and 2 45 and 10 00 P. M.

The above connect with similar Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and sleeping cars accompany the first two trains, without change.

Leave for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8 15 A. M., and 1 45 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and principal stations only.

Way Trains, stopping at all points, at 7 25 A. M., and 4 40 P. M.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M. Philadelphia at 8 A. M., and 3 30 P. M; Pottsville at 8 50 A. M., and 2 35 P. M.; Tamaqua at 8 10 A. M., and 2 15 P. M., and Reading at 12 midnight, 7 35 and 10 45 A. 1 38 and 6 05 P. M.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.30 P. M.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6 40 and 11 A. M., for Ephrata, Lititz, Columbia, &c.

On Sundays, leave New York at 7 P. M., Philadelphia, 3 15 P. M., Pottsville 7 30 A. M., Tamaqua 7 A. M., Harrisburg 8 15 A. M., and Reading at 12midnight, for Harrisburg.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

Baggage checked through: 80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
Nov. 23 1864. *General Superintendent.*

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

Estate of Andrew Allison, Deceased.

By virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned will expose to Public sale, on the premises, on

Tuesday, the 13th December, 1864,

The following described farm and tract of land, situate in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, adjoining land of Jackson Fee and others, containing

234 ACRES AND 64 PERCHES,

and allowance, more or less. Above 100 acres are cleared and fenced, and the balance of the land is timber, principally rock oak.

The buildings consist of a good Dwelling House, frame bank barn, wagon shed, corn crib, &c.

This farm is intersected by a good public road, and lies about six miles from Huntingdon and four miles from the railroad at Mill Creek.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter, with the interest to be secured by the judgments, bonds and mortgage of the purchaser. JOHN PORTER,

nov23 Surviving Adm'r of Andrew Allison, dec'd.

FRENCH BURR MILL-STONES.

Manufactory, Liberty Street, near the Cotton Factory,

HARRISBURG, PENNA.

THE undersigned announces to the trade that he continues to manufacture and import direct from the most celebrated quarters in France, the best qualities of

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,

which he offers at reasonable rates, and guarantees satisfaction to the purchaser. Also, every number in use, of the celebrated OLD AUKER BRAND BOLTING CLOTH.

Orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods forwarded by railroad, canal, or express if desired.

WM. H. KEPNER.

Nov23-3m No. 10, West State street, Harrisburg, Pa.

W. W. HILDEBRAND,

WITH

WILSON, ANDERSON & CERNEA,

WHOLESALE DEALERS AND JOBBERS IN

DRY GOODS,

No. 416 Market Street, Philada.,

Between 4th and 5th, North Side.

Nov23-3m*

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.

Estate of Alexander Park, dec'd.

Letters of administration, on the estate of Alexander Park, late of Clay, twp., Huntingdon county dec'd; having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement. PHEBE J. PARK, Adm'x.

Nov. 23, '64-6t*

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Nov. 23, 1864.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

☞ We would advise all to lay in your winter supply of coal. This advise, however, is more readily given than followed, considering the high prices demanded for it. God bless the needy.

☞ By a card in another column it will be seen that our young friend Wm. W. Hildebrand of this place, is with Wilson, Anderson & Cerrnea, Philadelphia, in the dry-goods business. Our country merchants, when in the city should not fail to give Mr. Hildebrand a call.

Mammoth Cabbage.

Mrs. Rachael B. Yocum of Juniata township has our thanks for a mammoth head of cabbage. As half of our crop was stolen, presents are thankfully received.

Interesting Correspondence.

Our readers will find interesting army correspondence on the outside of to-day's issue which gives the whereabouts of some of our boys, and also what they have lately accomplished. It will please friends to know that the Huntingdon county boys of the 49th Regt. retain good health.

Thanksgiving Day.

Thursday next is the day appointed by Government officials for general thanksgiving by the people. We trust our citizens will set apart and devote this day as all good citizens should. We have much to give thanks for.

Thanks.

We are under obligations to Mr. J. S. Afraca for a copy of the American Exchange & Revien, which gave us an insight into the affairs of the Oil Region. Mr. A. is Secretary and Treasurer of ten companies connected with the oil business.

Buckwheat.

Our readers will be gratified to learn that the buckwheat crop has been very abundant this year, and that the prospects for cakes are good, the only drawback being the high price of butter and "hog gravy." Troubles do sometimes come singly.

Court.

The attendance at Court last week was rather slim, and the cases tried were those of no general interest.—We omitted, on account of the stir of the election, giving the names of the jurors, as also the list of trials. Such omissions are not general, however, and our readers will bear with us.

Soldiers' Vote.

We desire for the information of our readers to receive the official returns of the vote of all Huntingdon county soldiers, and would be pleased to receive the same from any of our army friends. Such items are of interest to local readers, as they are anxious to know where their army friends stand. Soldiers, let us hear from you.

Prevalent.

Since the election is over and treason crushed, we find numerous profiles of Little Mac, the defeated candidate, flooding the country. Together with these we notice in our exchanges almost as many triumphant roosters and fast sailing Salt River boats. We are led to believe that McClellan is now made as *prominent* in the eyes of the people as he was when he first commanded the army of the Potomac.

The County Treasurer's Safe Blown Open.

On Thursday night last, the safe in the County Treasurer's Office in an upper room in the Court House, was blown open with powder by some scamp or scamps unknown. For his or their trouble only about $18 were found—the Treasurer having deposited in the Bank during the day all large amounts of money he had received.—The papers in the safe were considerably mixed up, but none were carried away.

Ninth Penn'a. Cavalry.

Through the kindness of a Commissioner appointed to collect the votes in Sherman's army, and who has just returned, we are enabled to give the official vote of the 9th Pa. Cavalry; Lincoln received 403, and McClellan 146. The Huntingdon county boys in this regiment who voted gave Lincoln 24, and McClellan 8. This can be considered an evidence of the vote of the whole of Sherman's army.

"Cops" Mum.

We were somewhat surprised and gratified to find the opposition party taking with a notable coolness their fate after the returns of the election came in. They know that the people have spoken, but they can't see where their large popular majority has gone. We can say that *it* is one of the articles that will give them solace up Salt River. How have the *mighty* fallen, is a subject they can now consider with increased ardor.

Lang's Loss.

Previous to the election, the barn of Mr. George Lang, of McConnellstown, with its contents, the whole valued at $800, was destroyed by fire, during the holding of a Union meeting, the act of a bogus Democratic incendiary. We propose that the amount of loss be made up by loyal citizens, and we will receive subscriptions by mail or otherwise, at our book store for said purpose.

Query!

What has become of the one hundred thousand men equipped and "ready for the fray," in the North who were to march on Washington, make Mr. Lincoln flee for his life and who would take the north side of the Potomac, Lee the south side and compell Grant's army to capitulate, and also seat "Little Mac" in the presidential chair, in case Abe was re-elected. Can the "old citizen" give us a little light on the subject.

Generous, Very—

The loyal (?) citizen who remarked that the blowing up of the County Treasurer's safe last Thursday night by burglars, was a d——d Abolition scheme to break up the county. Also, another, who was sorry that there was not more money in the safe, as the burglars might as well have it as the Abolitionists. The men who robbed the safe are as good as those who made the above remarks, and we would not be astonished if they were one and the same.

"Democratic" Papers Selling Out.

We notice that a few of our exchanges of the "Democratic" stripe are preparing to "go under," and are advertising their offices for sale. We are truly sorry that "existing circumstances," as well as circumstances dreaded in the future, are compelling our brethren of the craft to resort to such extreme measures to help themselves. If they were merely intended for campaign papers the case would be altered, but being papers that have long lived and *flourished*, we cannot see why they should "give up the ship," and, perhaps, consider all as lost. Can they not bring themselves to believe that the Republic is safe and the Union still lives? or will they persist in thinking the government is going to destruction. We would a thousand times sooner see our contemporaries living and embracing the proper cause, than that they should go down in the full light of their defeat. Since their long cherished hopes have suffered discomfiture, they, no doubt, believe, so will their fortunes also.

A Dastardly Outrage and Robbery.

The residents of Sinking Valley, in Blair county, were thrown into a considerable state of terror and excitement during the week before last by the accounts of a glaring outrage perpetrated there, the particulars of which we are enabled to present our readers. They are as follows: An individual, the description of whose appearance we could not learn, came in the morning to the residence of Mr. John Crawford, in the valley, and desired to purchase some stock; but being told by the housekeeper that Mr. C. was away, and that she could not comply with his request, the man took his departure, satisfied, no doubt, that he had gleaned so much information. In the afternoon about 3 o'clock, the same person renewed his visit, and it was believed, from the continual barking of dogs upon the premises, that he had loitered about the dwelling from the time of his first appearance. This time, with bold effrontery, he made known his object, and demanded of the housekeeper a purse belonging to Mr. Crawford. The woman, surprised at the impudence of the audacious rascal, and thinking that by her own unaided power she could not eject him from the house, had recourse to strategy, and informed him she would go and get the purse, but at the same time intending to ring a bell upon the premises, and thereby alarm the neighbors, and obtain their assistance in capturing the villain. She thereupon started, but the wary rogue, suspecting treachery, immediately chased and caught her; she endeavored to her utmost to elude his grasp, and struggled vigorously to prevent him from tying her with a cord he had succeeded in obtaining. But all to no purpose; the inhuman scoundrel effectually tied her hands, and then cast her into a closet the door of which he closed and fastened upon her. He then went in search of the purse and other valuables in the rooms of the dwelling, having free scope and liberty to effect his nefarious intentions. He obtained the purse, which, fortunately, contained but an insignificant sum, and then struck for other quarters, leaving the housekeeper still confined in the close closet.—From this confinement she was released by Mr. Crawford's daughter, who had returned from school. So tightly had the villain bound her wrists, that the marks were visible several days after the event.

ANOTHER ROBBERY. — During the same week and in the same Valley, the house of Mr. Smith Wilson was entered after night, and a trunk taken therefrom. The depredator conveyed the same to an adjoining field, where he opened it and extracted the sum of $300 in specie, as also other valuables, to the amount of $2500.

We have no room to comment upon these outrages, but we would caution the residents of the Valley, as also of all other places, to keep a strict and vigilant watch upon the actions of any suspicious individuals who might chance to come in their way. We have much to dread from rebel spies as well as robbers, who now prowl the country. Should the individual guilty of the above robberies be apprehended and arrested, we trust he will suffer punishment to the full extent of the law, and his example prove a significant warning to his brethren in crime.

Resigned.

James Lewis, Esq., has resigned the Superintendency of the H. & B. T. Railroad, and has been succeeded by Oliver Ayers, Esq., formerly of the Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad.—Mr. Lewis takes charge of the Tyrone & Clearfield and Tyrone & Lock Haven Railroads. We are sorry to lose Mr. Lewis, as he was a good citizen and a clever gentleman. We wish him success in his new field of labor.

The Weather.

We were disappointed to find that the last rain had not yet come, to give place to its sterner companion, or rather follower—snow. We have received copious showers, of late, and were greeted on every corner and every path of our thoroughfares with soft and pulpy masses of mud. This is a proper time for our borough fathers to look at the wants of their charge by examining and having repaired some of the back street sidewalks.

Should we Illuminate?

In many towns of our Commonwealth we notice that jubilees and illuminations take place in honor of the victory at the polls on election day.—In this step many of our neighboring towns are also coming up to the work, and we are led to ask whether we too, should not do something in honor of the great victory. We ought certainly to equal or surpass our neighbors in rejoicing over such a great event. Let something, (if not an illumination,) like unto the Union procession, prior to the election be instituted at once.

U. J. Jones, Esq., Killed.

This ready writer known in this and adjoining counties as the author of the Juniata Valley, and for several years as one of the editors of the Hollidaysburg *Standard*, is no more. We clip the following account of his death from the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, of Monday morning last:

"An accident occurred at the depot, on Friday by which U. J. Jones, Esq., of this city, was instantly killed. The accommodation train from Baltimore is run into the city ahead of the engine, which is attached to the rear car. Last night, when the train reached the depot, the body of Mr. Jones was found beneath the "cowcatcher," rolled up into an almost shapeless mass, terribly crushed, and almost beyond recognition. It is supposed that he was upon the track when the train came in, and that the entire train passed over him. The ash-box of the locomotive must have killed him, as it was impossible for it to pass over the body without crushing it. The body could not be removed until the cow-catcher was taken off the locomotive. The remains were placed in a room in the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, to await the arrival of the coroner to-day.

Mr. Jones was well known in our city, and has been at various times connected with newspapers published here. He was a gentleman of considerable ability as a writer, and was the author of a number of books which obtained a large circulation. He leaves a family to mourn their loss, besides a very large circle of friends who will regret to hear of his untimely death."

Provost Marshal's Office, 17th District Penn'a.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Nov. 18, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that from this day forward, the 13th section of the enrollment act will be strictly enforced; any person drafted wishing to put in a substitute must do so on or before the day fixed for his appearance.

The privilege of putting in a substitute expires with that day, and if on hearing his claim for exemption he is held to be liable, he cannot escape personal service. A. M. LLOYD,

Capt. and Provost Marshal,
17th District Pa.

HEADQUARTERS JUNIATA DISTRICT,
BEDFORD, PA., Nov. 12, 1864.
General Orders,
No. 4.

The following Telegram is published for the information of all concerned, viz:

"The Secretary of War directs that the furloughs of all Regimental officers and enlisted men fit for duty shall expire on the 14th instant,

By command of Maj. Gen. COUCH.
JOHN S. SCHULTZ,
Assistant-Adjutant General."

All Regimental officers and enlisted men, fit for duty, and absent from their commands on leave or furlough, will accordingly at once join their respective commands.

By order of Brig. Gen. FERRY.
OFFICIAL. H. L. JOHNSON,
Assistant-Adjutant General.
GEO. C. RIPLEY, A. D. C.

HEADQUARTERS 4TH BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION, 2D ARMY CORPS, Nov. 10, 1864.

DEAR GLOBE:—The following Regiments from Pennsylvania have made their official returns, as follow:

	UNION.	DEM.
Fifty third,	118	75
Fifty seventh,	95	33
Sixty ninth,	6	112
Eighty first,	23	44
Eighty third,	32	12
Eighty fourth,	116	46
Ninety ninth,	141	81
One Hundred and Fifth,	136	73
One Hundred and Sixth,	15	3
One Hundred and Tenth,	91	72
One Hun'd & Sixteenth,	54	58
One Hun'd & Fortieth,	61	11
One Hun'd & Forty first,	194	5
One Hun'd & Forty fifth,	77	21
One Hun'd & Forty ei'hth	127	72
One Hun'd & Eighty third	58	47
One Hund & Eightyfourth	160	94

This is the vote of Regiments with the exception of the 83d, in the 2nd Corps; other Corps will do better by one fourth.

Yours, &c.,
JAS. E. M'CARTNEY.

Peterson's Magazine.

We are in receipt of this popular Lady's Magazine, for December. It is a splendid number; with a superb title page for 1864. Notwithstanding the enormously increased price in paper, and the rise in all printing materials, "Peterson" will still be furnished at $2 a year. No Magazine of similar merit approaches it in cheapness. Its stories and novelties are by the best writers. In 1865, Four Original Copyright Novelties will be given. Its Fashions are always the Latest and Prettiest. Every neighborhood ought to make up a club. It is the Magazine for the Times! Its terms to clubs are unprecedently liberal, viz: 8 copies for $12.00, or 14 copies for $20.00. To every person getting up a club, (at these rates,) the Publisher will send, as a premium, that superb engraving for framing, size 27 inches by 20 inches, "Washington parting from his Generals," or an extra copy of the Magazine for 1865.

Address, post-paid,
CHARLES J. PETERSON,
306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia

DIED,

In Juniata township, Nov. 14th, 1864, WILLIAM H. DEAN, son of William and Martha Dean, aged 22 years and 6 months.

Farewell brother Will, farewell,
Oh! it was hard to part with you;
But God has called and we'll submit,
Why should we mourn for one that's blest?
Dear brother Will thou art gone,
We'll no more see that pleasant smile
Which often made our hearts rejoice,
But we'll try to meet you above. K.

In Powelton, Centre county, on the 16th instant, of croup, ANNIE KATE, daughter of George and Caroline Hearn, aged 2 years, 10 months and 26 days.

Death has claimed our little child—
Set his seal upon her brow;
And his eyes that shone so brightly,
Shine in heaven with Jesus now.
Farewell! our dear and loved one,
Thou art ever free from pain.
The angels called thee, Jesus welcomed:
Farewell, we shall meet again. J. C. L.

☞ Hollidaysburg Standard please copy.

In Baltimore, on the 1st inst., of wounds received at the battle of Cedar Creek, Oct. 19th, 1864, WM. R. McCOY, son of Joseph and Eliza McCoy, of McConnelstown—member of Battery D, 1st Penn'a. Light Artillery—aged 20 years and 16 days.

With a sad heart we pause in life's pathway by the narrow mound that now contains all that is left to earth of a dear youthful friend—and bestrewing his grave with a chaplet of flowers, pay in language, poor though it be, our tribute of love and respect to his memory, and bear our humble testimony to the excellency of his life and the nobleness of soul, and lofty patriotism that led to his early death.

There is much that is sad and painful in the death of this young soldier. His brother, John S. McCoy, a noble youth, and William, were members of Co. C, 125th Regt., and fought bravely side by side on bloody Antietam; John fell, and his body slept for awhile on its crimson soil, until a tender parent had it transferred to the quiet graveyard in his "own native home." William survived the nine-month's service, and with his young companions came home to cheer and comfort the hearts of his bereaved father and mother, and to gladden his friends.

Nearly a year and a half was thus spent at home, during which time he continually manifested the most intense interest in the pending struggle—was sad when disaster met our noble hosts, rejoiced when victory crowned our army. All the while, too, he evinced an ardent desire to again enter his country's service; and it was only with much difficulty on the part of his parents, that he was restrained on several occasions from re-entering the army. At last the hour came. He decided that duty led him to the field of conflict, and thither with many of his young companions he went. Alas! that we have to go further. The battle of Cedar Creek was raging. In the fury of the shock the little company of friends was scattered, and all we know of poor Will is, what one after another of his companions write home to their friends: "The last I saw of Will McCoy, he was standing by his gun." Thus, "standing by his gun," fell mortally wounded this noble youth. Of what transpired subsequently—save that he was brought to Baltimore, Maryland, and died—we know nothing. His stricken father accompanied by a friend went to Baltimore and brought his remains home. Now side by side in honored graves the hero brothers sleep. Poor Will! he has passed away early, even before his young life had reached its summer; yet, can we say of one who has so nobly done his duty; "He died too soon?" "No, we live in deeds not years—in thoughts, not breaths—in feelings, not in figures on a dial;—We should count time by heart-throbs.—He most lives who thinks most—feels the noblest—acts the best."

O, for the martyr heroes of our land—monuments and eulogiums are unnecessary—their memories will live forever in the hearts of a grateful people, and when in after years millions now unborn shall be enjoying the sweet blessings of peace and liberty—the price of their blood—the very dust beneath which these brave men sleep will be accounted hallowed ground.—O Will! my highest meed of praise for thee is, that thou didst die an American soldier.

Here is love for thy memory—grief for thy death—honor for thy noble heroism, and peace to thy ashes.

M. H. S.

RIDDLESBURG, Nov. 14, 1864.

NEW ENTERPRISE.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCK HOLDERS of the "Juniata Steam Boat Company," at the American House, in Hollidaysburg, on the 9th of November, 1864, the following officers were duly elected:

SAMUEL ISETT, President.

JOHN K. NEFF, S. R. SCHMUCKER, A. A. COHILL, S. O. HENRY, } Directors,

R. B. JOHNSTON, Treasurer.

V. L. HOLLIDAY, Secretary.

Nov. 16, 2t

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

(Estate of Christopher Wigton, dec'd.)

Letters testamentary, on the estate of Christopher Wigton, late of Franklin township, Huntingdon county, dec'd. having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated.

JOSEPH DYSART,
SAMUEL WIGTON,
Nov. 9, 1864—6t* R. B. WIGTON.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

GOODS SOLD

At Philadelphia Wholesale Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE REMOVED

From their place of business, on Hill Street,

TO THEIR NEW BUILDING

On RAILROAD STREET, near the Jackson House,

Where they intend doing

A WHOLESALE BUSINESS.

MERCHANTS AND OTHERS,

Who buy goods by the piece or package,

WILL FIND IT to their ADVANTAGE

TO GIVE US A CALL.

WE KEEP A

General Assortment of GOODS,

Such as DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

TOBACCO, SEGARS,

FISH, SALT,

NOTIONS, &C., &C., &C.

WE WILL SELL GOODS

AT THE LOWEST

PHILADELPHIA WHOLESALE PRICES.

A. B. CUNNINGHAM & CO.

Huntingdon, Nov 23, 1864.

1864. 1864.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon Nov. 23, '64.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN,

Nov. 23, '64.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &c, &c.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon Nov. 23, '64.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Nov. 23 '64.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Nov. 23, 1864

REMOVAL.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GEORGE SHAEFFER respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to opposite Brown's Hardware Store, where he has opened a

NEW STOCK OF

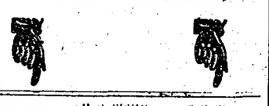
Boots and Shoes,

and is prepared to accommodate everybody with good articles at reasonable prices.

He also continues to manufacture to order all kinds of boots and shoes.

Huntingdon, April 13 1864.

FISHERS' COLUMN.



THOS. FISHER. H. G. FISHER. T. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS

HUNTINGDON, PA.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequalled in the quality, taste, style, and prices of our Goods.

We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay CASH for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandise.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURchase all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash prices, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

WE HAVE an IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; an ample supply for this and neighboring counties! Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.

SALT! SALT!

WE OFFER 500 BBLS. of SPLENdid ONONDAIGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price. G. A. Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.

FISH. FISH.

10 bbls. No 1 MACKEREL
10 " " No. 2 "
10 " " No. 3 "
15 Half Bbls. No. 1 "
20 " " No. 2 "
10 " " No. 3 "

Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all numbers; also affoat.

SUMAC. SUMAC.

WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREpared to buy SUMAC; will pay cash, or trade, as desired

FLAX. FLAX.

THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of Flax. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 50 to 60 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers to have their Flax spread very thin when rolling; when watered sufficiently on one side, it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a grey color, and the lint readily separates from the wood by a gentle rub.

It should on a very dry day be tied in bundles, and is then ready for the mill. As a general thing too much seed is sown on an acre. Unless the ground is very rich one Bushel per acre is sufficient. If the ground is very strong one and one fourth bushel is ample.

Dec 16, 1863.

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

A NEW ARRIVAL OF

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.

Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Lasting Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, Sept. 21, 1864.

Farm For Sale.

THE undersigned offer the Farm on which they reside, in West township, Huntingdon county, at private sale. It is situated three miles from Petersburg, and the same distance from Railroad and canal. It contains three hundred and forty-nine acres and allowance; good buildings, and about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, and well adapted for a stock farm.

J. S. MAGUIRE.
RACHEL MAGUIRE.

aprill9,1864-tf.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE

IN PENN TOWNSHIP,

About one half mile from Marklesburg Station, on the Huntingdon & Broad Top R. R.; containing over

TWO HUNDRED ACRES.

About one-half clear and in cultivation; 30 or 40 acres of which is good meadow land, has an apple orchard and other fruit trees. A good dwelling house and bank barn is erected thereon. James Creek runs through it, and has a good water power; it is a good situation for a tannery. Rock oak bark being plenty and convenient. Is in a good community, with mills, stores, school houses and churches.

Terms of sale made satisfactory.

Huntingdon, Aug. 31, '64. WM. B. ZEIGLER.

EXECUTORS' SALE

OF

REAL ESTATE.

THE UNDERSIGNED EXECUtors of CHRISTOPHER WIGTON, late of Franklin township, Huntingdon county, dec'd., by virtue of the power and authority vested in them by the will of said deceased will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of December next, at two o'clock P. M.,

All that VALUABLE LIMESTONE FARM situate in Franklin township, Huntingdon county, containing 150 acres, 140 of which are cleared and improved. The buildings consist of a good two story double frame dwelling house, and necessary outbuildings, and a frame bank barn 76 X 50 feet. A good young orchard, bearing fruit, and several fine springs, both slate and limestone are on the property.

It is situated on the turnpike from Spruce Creek to Centre county, and is four miles from Spruce Creek, a Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The creek passes through the farm, and there are two good water powers, at one of which there is a dam already built, ready for machinery.

The farm is in good order and cultivation, and its convenience to schools, churches, stores, and the large iron manufacturing establishments of Huntingdon county, makes this one of the most desirable farms in the interior of the State. Possession will be delivered on the first of April. The Executors will at same time offer at public sale 320 acres of land in ——— county, Iowa.

The Executors will also sell at public sale on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of DECEMBER next, at two o'clock P. M.,

All those certain two adjoining lots of ground situate in Gaysport, Blair county, having a two story brick house and a stable on each of said lots;

TERMS OF SALE:—One third in hand and the residue in one and two years from date of sale, with interest from the first of April, 1865, secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

SAMUEL WIGTON,
R. B. WIGTON,
JOSEPH DYSART,
Executors.

Hunt., Nov. 16, '64.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, Philadelphia *Press*, and Lancaster *Express*, publish 3 times and send bill to this office.

HOTEL FOR RENT.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS for rent the desirable Hotel property, known as the "LAUGHWICK HOUSE," situate in Newton Hamilton, Mifflin county, Pa.

The main building is a three-story brick with a two-story frame Eating Department attached.

Rent to commence immediately.

THOMAS ROGERS,
FRANKLIN GREGG,
OLIVER TEMPLE,
Trustees.

or W. P. VANZANDT,
Box 29, Newton Hamilton, Mifflin Co., Pa.

MRS. L. A. HAMER,

ON MIFFLIN STREET,

Informs the Ladies of Huntingdon and vicinity that she has again commenced the millinery business and is prepared to do all kinds of work to order, at prices to please all. Her old customers, and all others, are requested to give her a call.

Huntingdon, Oct. 12, '64.

LAW ASSOCIATION.

The undersigned have associated themselves together in the practice of the law in Huntingdon, Pa. Office in the one now, and formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House.

A. W. BENEDICT,
J. SEWELL STEWART.

July 20, 1864.

NEW GOODS

FOR FALL AND WINTER.

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.

NOW FOR BARGAINS

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and reqtiest the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except promises.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, Nov. 16, 1864.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN

THE CHEAPEST!

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods,
Clothing, Woolen Ware, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,

and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been heretofore favored. Come one and all, and TRY.

☞ New Goods received daily.

Nov. 1864. SIMON COHN.

STRAY HOG. Came to the residence of Amos Smith, in Union township, about the middle of September last, a White Hog with black spot on right side, and left ear off, supposed to weigh about 275 pounds. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

Nov. 2, 1864. AMOS SMITH.

HORSE HAY FORKS, for unloading Hay. J. A. BROWN, Huntingdon, is agent for the best Fork in the United States. Call soon. may'64

☞ For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE," at Huntingdon, Pa

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE

GIRARD
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

NO MARINE RISKS — FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN.

Perpetual policies granted on brick and stone buildings. Limited policies granted on frame or log buildings, merchandise and furniture.

☞ *No premium notes required, consequently no assessments made.*

R. ALLISON MILLER,
Sep16,1863. Agt. for Huntingdon & adjoining Cos

BIRNBAUM'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
ON HILL STREET,

A few doors west of Lewis' Book Store,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Photographs and Ambrotypes Taken in the Best Style.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.

JOHN FARBIRA,
718 ARCH Street
above 7th., PHILADELPHIA.

I have now in store of my own Importation and Manufacture, *one of the* LARGEST and most BEAUTIFUL selections of *FANCY FURS* for LADYS' and GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, in the City. Also, a fine assortment of Gent's Fur Gloves and Collars.

As my Furs was purchased when Gold was at a much lower premium than at present, I am enabled to dispose of them at very reasonable prices, and I would therefore solicit a call from my friends of Huntingdon county and vicinity.

☞ Remember the Name, Number and Street!

JOHN FARBIRA,
718 ARCH Street, above 7th, South side.
PHILADELPHIA.

☞ I HAVE NO PARTNER, NOR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN PHILADELPHIA!
Sept. 7, '64. 6m.

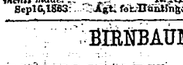
GEORGE P. ELDREDGE
WITH
CHARLES DESILVER,
Wholesale and Retail
PUBLISHER and BOOKSELLER,
1229 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADA.

☞ Your patronage is solicited.
April 16, 1864-1y.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.
Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems,

New and reliable treatment—*in reports by the* HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. [July 13, 1864-1y.

HENRY HARPER, No 520 Arch Street, PHILADELPHIA, has a large stock of



WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SOLID SILVER-WARE,
Superior plated TEA SETS, SPOONS, FORKS, &c.
Oct. 12, '64. 4m.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.

THE undersigned having purchased from T. Newell his interest in the Alexandria Brewery, the business will hereafter be carried on under the firm of E. O. COLDER & CO., and old customers and the public generally are informed that all orders will receive prompt attention.

E. O. COLDER & CO.
Nov. 27, 1864

J. M. CUNNINGHAM.

W. P. CUNNINGHAM

NEW FIRM.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & SON, successors to J. M. Cunningham, have this day entered into partnership in the Foundry business and are prepared to furnish Castings of all kinds, and repairs at short notice and on reasonable terms.

We are buying Old Metal and scrap Iron at highest market prices.

Huntingdon, July 6, 1864.

SPECTACLES.

A fine and large assortment always on hand
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c. TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while we rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, *do not forget* to call at the store of

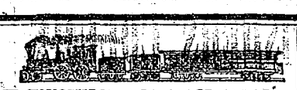
WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which for'g on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.



READING RAIL ROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 6.30 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 1.45 the same day.

A special Accommodation Passenger train leaves READING at 7.15 A. M., and returns from Harrisburg at 5 P. M.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 35 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning leave NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS arriving at HARRISBURG at 2 A. M.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8.15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M. Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH, without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8.50 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.10 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.00 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5.00 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

50 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
May. 2, 1864. *General Superintendent.*

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION! You all want a CLOTHES WRINGER, in order to get through your washing earlier, spare your strength and at the same time save enough in the wear of clothes by using a Wringer, to pay for it in six months, at the present price of cotton. Wringers that have taken the *PREMIUM OVER ALL OTHERS in the market, for sale at the* Hardware Store of Feb3,1864 JAMES A. BROWN.

CHEAP PUMPS.

JAMES A. BROWN, Huntingdon, Pa., sells Patent Wooden Pumps for cisterns and wells, from 4 to 60 feet deep, at about one half the usual price for old fashioned pumps. All pumps warranted.

Aug. 3 '64.

MUSIC — THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawm—The Jubilee—Hunter's and Bertini's enlarged and improved Instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WINTER ARRANG EMENT.

WESTWARD.					EASTWARD		
MAIL.	PH. & ERIE EXPRESS.	ALT. & PITTSB. EXPRESS.	ALT. & HBG. MAIL.	STATIONS.	PITTSB. & ERIE EXPRESS.	FAST LINE.	ACCOMMODATION.
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
5 17	4 07	12 10	.....	N. Hamilton,	8 22	.....	2 49
5 25	4 15	12 20	.....	Mt. Union,	8 14	10 01	2 40
5 35	4 25	12 34	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....	2 30
5 43	4 34	12 44	.....	Mill Creek,	7 57	9 46	2 23
5 59	4 49	1 05	6 20	Huntingdon,	7 46	9 35	2 10
6 15	5 05	1 2-	.....	Petersburg,	7 31	9 20	1 52
6 23	.....	1 39	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	1 44
6 31	5 21	1 51	.....	Spruce Creek,	7 17	9 07	1 37
6 49	.....	2 13	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	1 20
6 58	5 48	2 24	.....	Tyrone,	6 54	8 44	1 10
7 08	5 58	2 41	.....	Tipton,	6 44	.....	12 58
7 14	.....	2 49	.....	Eostovia,	.....	.....	12 52
7 19	6 09	2 57	6 20	Bell's Mills,	6 35	8 25	12 47
7 40	6 30	3 41	7 55	Altoona,	6 20	8 10	12 30
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Eastward, leaves Altoona at 9 40 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 11 01 P. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 2 40 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 4 08 A. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 20 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 55 A. M.

The FAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 29 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 50 P. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Wednesday Nov. 9, 1864, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS. NORTHWARD TRAINS.

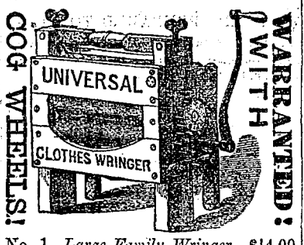
Even'g	Morn'g	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	Morn'g	Even'g
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
LE 5 25	LE 8 00	Huntingdon,	AR 12 47	AR 6 20
6 00	8 20	McConnellstown,	11 12	6 00
6 14	8 28	Pleasant Grove,	11 53	5 45
6 43	8 44	Markleburg,	11 30	5 40
			LE 11 00	5 27
7 07	9 00	Coffee Run,	AR 11 01	5 20
7 19	9 08	Rough & Ready,	10 49	5 08
7 40	9 21	Cove,	10 31	4 8
7 46	9 25	Fisher's Summit,	10 25	LE 4 50
AR 8 10	AR 9 40	Saxton,	LE 10 00	AR 4 40
	LE 9 55			
	10 15	Riddlesburg,		4 19
	10 23	Hopewell,		4 11
	10 39	Piper's Run,		3 55
	10 00	Hamilton,		3 36
	11 12	Bloody Run,		3 24
	AR 11 15	Mount Dallas,		LE 3 20

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 10 00	Saxton,	AR	9 40
10 15	Coalmont,		9 25
10 23	Crawford,		9 15
AR 10 20	Dudley,	LE	9 10
	Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon, Nov. 9, 1864. JAS. LEWIS, Supt.

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!



No. 1.	*Large Family Wringer,*	$14,00
No. 1½	*Medium* " "	12,00
No. 2.	*Medium* " "	10,00
No. 2½	" " "	9,00
No. 3.	*Small* " "	8,00
No. 8.	*Large Hotel,* "	20,00
No. 18.	*Medium Laundry* { to run steam or hand.	20,00
No. 22.	*Large* " { to run steam or hand.	30,00

Nos. 2½ and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a SYNTOUT SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than "pays for itself every year" in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE.

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

J. A. Brown, is Agent for Huntingdon, Pa.

July 27, 1864.

PUTNAM
CLOTHES WRINGER.

IT IS THE ONLY RELIABLE
SELF-ADJUSTING WRINGER.
NO WOODWORK TO SWELL OR SPLIT.
No Thumb-Screws to get out of Order.

WARRANTED WITH OR WITHOUT COG-WHEELS.

It took the FIRST PREMIUM at fifty-seven State and County Fairs in 1863, and is, *without an exception, the best* Wringer ever made.

Patented in the United States, England, Canada, and Australia. Agents wanted in every town, and in all parts of the world.

Energetic agents can make from 3 to 10 Dollars per day.

No. 2, $6,00 No. 1, $7,50. No. 1, $8,50. No. A, $9,00.

Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by

THE PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 12, Platt Street. New York, and Cleveland, Ohio.
S. C. NORTHROP, Agent.

WHAT EVERYBODY KNOWS, viz:—

That Iron well galvanized will not rust;

That a simple machine is better than a complicated one

That a wringer should be self-adjusting, durable, and efficient;

That Thumb-Screws and Fastenings cause delay and trouble to regulate and keep in order;

That wood soaked in hot water will swell, shrink and split;

That wood bearings for the shaft to run in will wear out;

That the Putnam Wringer, with or without cog wheels will not tear the clothes;

That cog-wheel regulators are not essential;

That the Putnam Wringer has all the advantages, and not one of the disadvantages above named;

That all who have tested it, pronounce it the best Wringer ever made;

That it will wring a Thread or a Bed Quilt without alteration.

We might fill the paper with testimonials, but insert only a few to convince the skeptical, if such there be; and we say to all, test Putnam's Wringer. Test it thoroughly with any and all others, and if *not entirely satisfactory, return it.*

Putnam Manufacturing Co:

GENTLEMEN:—I know from practical experience that iron well galvanized with zinc will not oxidize or rust one particle. The Putnam Wringer is as near perfect as possible, and I can cheerfully recommend it to be the best in use. Respectfully yours,

JNO. W. WHEELER, Cleveland, Ohio.

Many years' experience in the galvanizing business enable me to indorse the above statement in all particulars.

JNO. C. LEFFERTS, No. 100 Beekman st.

New York, January, 1864.

We have tested Putnam's Clothes Wringer by practical working, and know that it will do. It *is cheap; it is simple; it requires no room, whether at work or at rest;* a child can operate it; it does its duty thoroughly; it saves time and it saves wear and tear. We earnestly advise all who have much washing to do, with all intelligent persons who have any, to buy this Wringer. It will pay for itself in a year at most.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY.

July 13, 1864.

New Furniture Establishment.
J. M. WISE,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cuninghams's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

AGENCY,
FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS
CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law;
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

AT THE
PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,
No. 920 Chestnut St., Philada.
—NOW OPEN—
Paris-made Mantillas and Cloaks.

Also, SPRING and SUMMER GARMENTS, of our own Manufacture, of the latest styles and in great variety.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
The Paris Mantilla Emporium,
920 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

April 13, 1864.

SATCHELS,
PORT-MONNAIES,
PURSES,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
CARD CASES,
SEGAR CASES, &c., &c.,

A handsome assortment just received At LEWIS' Book Store.

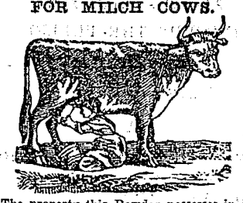
FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.

These Powders will strengthen the Stomach and Intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure preventive of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all Diseases incident to the Horse, such as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distemper, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.

In poor, low-spirited animals, it has the most beneficial effect.

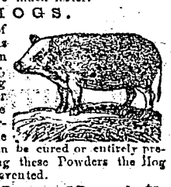
The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the Appetite, and gives to the Horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

FOR MILCH COWS.



The property this Powder possesses in increasing the quantity of Milk in Cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a Cow. By actual experiment it has proven that it will increase the quantity of Milk and Cream twenty per cent., and make the Butter firm and sweet. In fattening Cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.



In all Diseases of the Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c. By putting from half a paper to a paper of these Powders in a barrel of Swill, the above Diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these Powders the Hog Cholera can be prevented.

Price 25 cts. per Paper, or 5 Papers for $1.

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S. A. FOUTZ & BRO.,
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EVERYBODY'S LAWYER
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BY FRANK CROSBY,
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It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS of SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

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It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

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Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Mill treet, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1855.

1864. THE 1864.
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STOCK OF
WALL PAPER
Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

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NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
AT
LOWER PRICES
Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK
Consists of upwards of
One Hundred Different Styles
OF
Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,
FOR
The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,
and examine our stock and prices.

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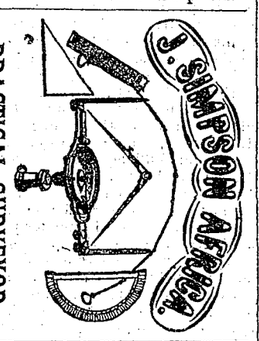
OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.



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A LARGE STOCK
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SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
Window Curtain Papers,
JUST RECEIVED
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LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

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LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
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NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
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COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
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Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

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WHITE,
BUFF,
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YELLOW,
AND FANCY
ENVELOPES,
Just received and for sale at
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STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,
CAN NOW BE HAD
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

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Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
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Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
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Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

ALBUMS ALBUMS.
A beautiful assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS just received and for sale
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 16, 1863.

W. A STEPHENS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
OFFICE.—In Treasurer's room in Court House—up stairs.
Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.
Office removed to opposite the store of D. P. Gwin, in the square, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 13, 1864.

H. K. NEFF, M. D.
HAVING returned from the army, will resume the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, at his old residence on Hill street.
Huntingdon, Aug., 24, '64.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

THE JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. MORRISON, Proprietor

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Read's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM
Founder, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,
A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

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A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
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WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
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WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at
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IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

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Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

THE best Tobacco in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store
Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

READY RECKONER.
A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
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BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at
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PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
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HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

TRACING MUSLIN,
DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER
White and Colored Card Paper,
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BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at
GWIN'S.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina purposes at
S. S. SMITH'S.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want fashionable Goods

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept 16, 1857

BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia
Huntingdon, April 14, 1862. M. ROMAN.

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FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
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ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,
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SHOULD CALL AT
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In the "Globe" building, Market Square,
where all who